

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111  
U.S. Appl. No. 10/721,349

**Attorney Docket No. Q78653**

**AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS**

The sole figure has been amended to include reference numerals as suggested by the Examiner.

Attachment: Annotated Sheet - single figure

**REMARKS**

This Amendment, submitted in response to the Office Action dated December 19, 2006, is believed to be fully responsive to each point of rejection raised therein. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration on the merits is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-10 are now all the claims pending in the application.

**I. Objection to Drawings**

The Examiner objected to the drawings. The Examiner asserts that there are no reference numbers for each portion of the drawing. Applicant has added reference numerals to the figure. The reference numerals have also been added in the corresponding sections of the specification.

The Examiner also asserts that the figure should be labeled as Figure 1. However, Applicant submits that “where only a single view is used in an application to illustrate the claimed invention, it must not be numbered and the abbreviation “FIG.” must not appear.” See MPEP 608.02(V)(u). Consequently, Applicant submits that it is not necessary to label the figure as Fig. 1.

In view of the forgoing, Applicant requests that the objection to the drawings be withdrawn.

**II. Specification**

The Examiner objected to the specification asserting that the “Brief Description of the Drawings” and “Detailed Description” are missing. Applicant has amended the specification as indicated above. Further, Applicant has added a description of the figure.

The Examiner has also objected to the specification for the use of trademarks. Applicant has capitalized the trademarks as suggested by the Examiner.

The Examiner asserts that embedded hyperlinks should be deleted from the specification. Applicant has deleted the embedded hyperlink as suggested by the Examiner.

Consequently, Applicant requests that the objection to the specification be withdrawn.

### **III. Claim Objections**

The Examiner has objected to claims 1 and 2 for informalities. Applicant has amended claims 1 and 2 as indicated above. Consequently, Applicant requests that the objection to the claims be withdrawn.

### **IV. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112**

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the Examiner asserts that it is unclear how a syntactical conversion would act as an HTTP server. However, claim 1 recites “at an Element Manager Level (EML), acting as an HTTP server...” Therefore, the Element Manager Level acts as an HTTP server. As discussed on the first full paragraph on page 5 of the Applicant’s specification, the EML acts as a HTTP server, preparing the information in a generic XML format in order to permit the upload at the GUI and getting advantages across standard web browsers’ functionalities.

Further, claims 1 and 2 have been amended to address the antecedence issues raised by the Examiner. Consequently, Applicant requests that the 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph rejection of claims 1 and 2 be withdrawn.

### **V. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102**

Claims 1-8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by “Specification of a MIB XML for Systems Management” by Soares.

Claim 1 recites “Method for creating a Graphical User Interface (GUI), starting from a protocol dependent Management Information Base (MIB) browser and an Element Manager-Network Manager (EM-NM) interface model.” However, Soares is not at all concerned with creating a GUI. Soares is merely directed to mapping a MIB to an XML document. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion of an EN-NM interface model in Soares.

Claim 1 further recites “at an Element Manager Level (EML), acting as an HTTP server, a syntactical conversion from the specific protocol dependent MIB model language into a generic eXtensible Markup Language (XML) model is made.” The Examiner asserts that the abstract and page 8, left hand paragraph lines 9-13 of Soares, teaches this aspect of the claim. The aspect of Soares cited by the Examiner discloses the mapping from MIB to an XML document. Further, Soares is directed to a solution based on XML for a system open and multi-platform that allowed the management of heterogeneous systems. However, there is no teaching or suggestion of making a syntactical conversion at an Element Manager Level as claimed.

Claim 1 also recites “when retrieved, the syntactical conversion is parsed using a specific eXtensible Markup Language (XML) Scheme.” The Examiner asserts that page 6, right hand column lines 4-8 and page 8, left hand column lines 26-29 teaches this aspect of the claim, however, there is no teaching or suggestion of an XML scheme in the aspects of Soares cited by the Examiner let alone, that the syntactical conversion is parsed using a specific eXtensible Markup Language (XML) Scheme.

Soares contains a definition of a MIB (see page 242, paragraph 3. Proposed MIB). Specifically, Soares discloses that an MIB is a structure that CONTAINS the necessary variables to monitor or to manage the components in a net. It appears that standard tools are activated on

specific agents. The technical problem to be solved by an exemplary embodiment of the present invention is allowing a personal computer or a work station to operate as a network manager, without the need to have preloaded software tools.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the EML makes a syntactical conversion from specific protocol dependent Management Information Base model language into a generic eXtensible Markup Language. Similarly, when a user connects (through the user's computer) to a web page of any internet site, the user receives all the information for manipulating the downloaded web page. There is no specific preloaded software in the user computer for manipulating the page.

Such an XML language is understandable by any MIB browser presently on the market. Therefore, a personal computer or a work station can operate as a network manager, without the need to have preloaded software tools. Soares has nothing to do with the present invention, therefore Soares does not teach or suggest the claimed elements.

Further, Soares appears to teach away from the present invention. Soares does not employ the functionalities of an HTTP server which could be in an agent, for downloading on the manager all the information, software included, for managing the agent itself. As discussed above, Soares defines a MIB as a structure that CONTAINS the necessary variables to monitor or to manage the components in a net. Since there is the possibility to create a specific GUI using JAVA which is loaded over the controlled object, it is permitted to control a network entity, independently from the belonging layer, with a personal computer or work station, equipped with a commercial WEB browser (Netscape<sup>®</sup>, Windows Explorer<sup>®</sup>, Opera<sup>®</sup>, etc.). This approach may implicitly create an abstraction with the technology that it has to manage. In fact,

XML methodology could be easily mapped into another language (WML for interface WAP clients, etc.) technology specific.

For at least the above reasons, claim 1 and its dependent claims should be deemed allowable.

**Claim 2**

Claim 2 recites “wherein the WEB browser is a generic manager application which: displays the MIB representation provided by an agent application, implementing the HTTP server side of a network device or a manager communication channel.” The Examiner asserts that page 5, section 5, line 10 to page 6, line 1, teaches this aspect of the claim. The aspects of Soares cited by the Examiner disclose two microcomputers interlinked. One of the computers was designated to be an XML agent therefore, the HTTP services was configured in a Linux environment. This enables other computers access through the use of this protocol using a navigation browser through the Internet. However, there does not appear to be any teaching or suggestion that a web browser displays the MIB representation provided by an agent application.

Claim 2 further recites “downloads, from the HTTP server, the XML Scheme to be used to decode the specific application MIB description.” The Examiner asserts that page 6, left hand column, lines 4-12, teaches this aspect of the claim. The aspect of Soares cited by the Examiner discloses once the MIB.XML file is created, it is necessary to have an application to manipulate this file. It used the Internet browser Explorer 5.5 for utilization of the application and JavaScript language for the creation of functions that manipulates the XML file. However, there is no teaching or suggestion of an XML scheme, let alone that an XML Scheme is downloaded from the HTTP server to be used to decode a specific application MIB description.

For at least the above reasons, claim 2 should be deemed allowable.

**VI. New Claims**

Applicant has added claims 9-10 to provide a more varied scope of protection. Claims 9-10 should be deemed allowable by virtue for their dependency to claim 1 for at least the reasons set forth above. Moreover, the art cited by the Examiner does not teach the elements of claims 9-10.

**VII. Conclusion**

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

/REU./

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**23373**

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Date: April 19, 2007

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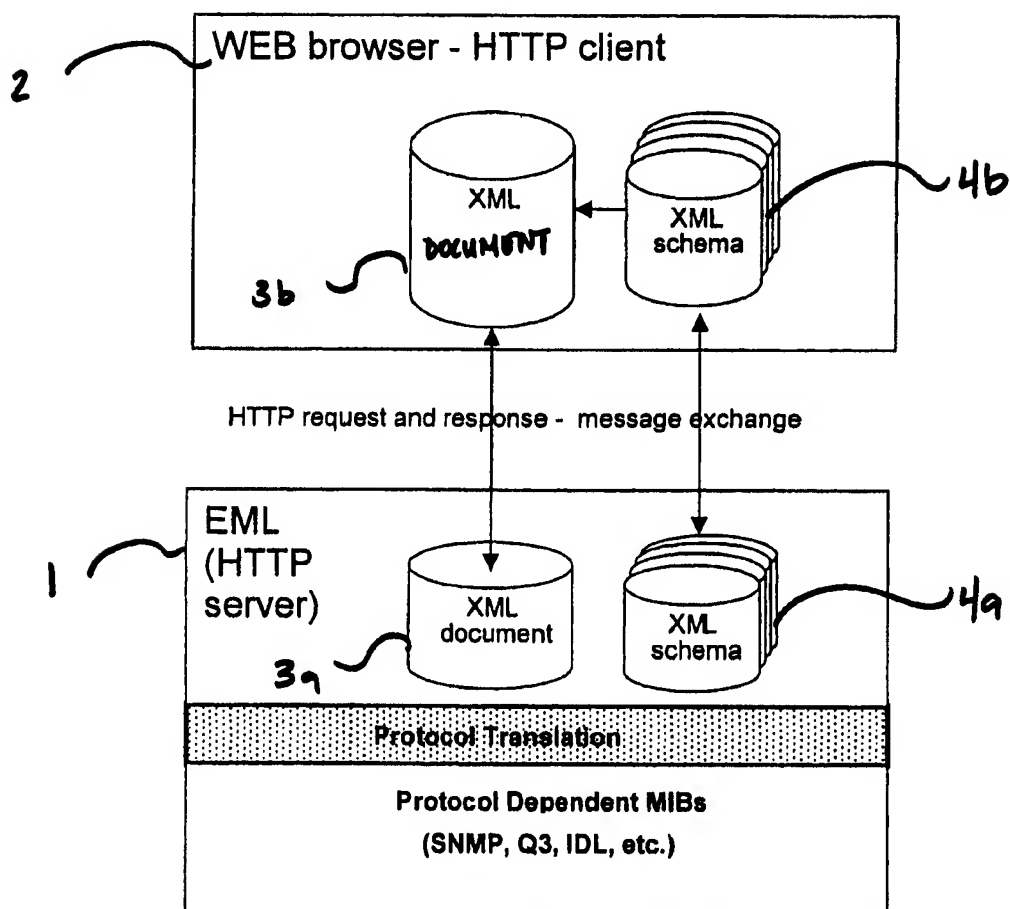


FIG. 1